C. G. 245 [251] pomegranates) are grown in abundance. They are preserved in sugar by a boiling-down process. C. G. 244 Important vegetables are lentils, beans, peas, onions, eggplants, celery, garlic, fennel, mustard and several kinds of cucurbitaceous plants. C. G. 231 The raising of silkworms is common, especially in the West. Beekeeping is widespread; hollwed-out logs are used as beehives; these are covered against the rain with pieces of bark or straw mats. Honey is also gathered from wild beees. C. G. 224 Hunting is of some importance in the highlands (deer, rabbits, fowl); it is traditionally engaged in by herdsmen, who take turns watching the herds. C. G. 226 Fishing is of importance only on the Black Sea coast and on the lower course of the rivers running into it.

C. G. 231 Because of the lack of pasture land, cattle-breeding is less important in the Georgian lowlands than it is in the mountains. The Georgians keep buffaloes, oxen, pigs, horses, donkeys, mules, goats and sheep. The latter usually are of the fat-tail variety, except among the Svan. C. G. 233 221 In summer, the herds are taken to the mountain pastures by herdsmen. The herds are led by a billy goat and are kept together by goats; dogs accompany the herds only as protectors against wolves. To keep the latter at a distance, fires are kept going during the night.

Cattle and sheep breeding have a greater relative importance for the Svan and especially the Pshav and Tush. The latter are predominantly seminomadic herdsmen; the men

311
243 Dagestan ASSR is the most important corn producing area. In the belt itself the Cherkess AO, and the North Ossetian ASSR, the corn republic, are the chief producers. In Dagestan, corn is very often cultivated in irrigated areas.

Barley: Almost universal in the Caucasus. In the South Caucasus especially the higher parts of Armenia produce barley. In the North Caucasus the south eastern parts of the Rostov Oblast, and the region in the northern parts of the Krasnodar Kray are important. In Dagestan it is cultivated with dry farming methods.

Millet: Cultivated only in the North Caucasus.

311
214 Potatoes: Important areas both in South and North Caucasus. In the South Caucasus the region around Yerevan is the most important. In addition to this important region are the areas around Tbilisi, and Baku. In the North Caucasus the Kabardian ASSR, the North Ossetian ASSR, the southern parts of the Groznyy Oblast, the north-western part of Dagestan, and the northern areas of the Rostov Oblast are important.

311
245 Horticulture and fruit-gardening: Truck-gardening is characteristic for suburban areas, or those which are in the vicinity of big health resorts. One should mention as main truck-gardening centers the Baku, Yerevan, Rostov and Pyatigorsk areas. Fruit-gardening is widespread in the whole Caucasus. In the

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245 Olives: Olive trees are grown in Azerbaijan around Baku and Sal'yany, in Armenia in the Yerevan basin, and in Dagestan along the sea coast.

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244 Peanuts: The plant grows in two distinct areas in industrial amounts. One is the western steppe region of the Krasnodar Kray, the other is in the dry East Azerbaijan.

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249 Perilla: A plant the oil of which is used especially in the painting industry. The centers of production are the areas north and westwards from Tbilisi, and in the vicinity of Yevlakh (Azerbaijan).

Tung tree: This tree, which comes from China, furnishes an important ingredient of varnishes and lacquers. It is cultivated in Kolkhida, in the Abkhaz ASSR, and in the Lowland of Lenkoran'.

311
244 Sunflower: A favorite plant especially in the North Caucasus. It likes the dry and sunny steppes and is produced mostly in the Rostov Oblast, in the Krasnodar Kray (in the steppe region), and in the western parts of the Stavropol' Kray. The sunflower of the Cherkess AO is of excellent quality.

Soybeans: Introduced originally from Manchuria. In the Caucasus soybeans are cultivated in the Kuban valley northwest from Krasnodar, and in the Groznyy Oblast.

Linseed-oil Flax: The product of the plant, linseed oil, is used in the painting industry, in medicine, etc. This flax is

311
244 around the headwaters of the Kura River.

Cinchona: This subtropical tree, which is the source of quinine, was imported from South America. It is cultivated in the Kura valley westwards from Gori.

Eucalyptus: Occurs in Kolkhida, along the Rion River, then around the headwaters of the Kuban River, and on the Lowland of Lenkoran'. The tree is used as building material, and as a source of oil used in medicine and perfumery.

137 Bamboo: Occurs only in Kolkhida.

Of the other tropical, or subtropical trees, shrubs, or plants the palms, the cactus, and the magnolia are those which occur in significant amounts in the South Caucasus.

a. 6 · Potatoes

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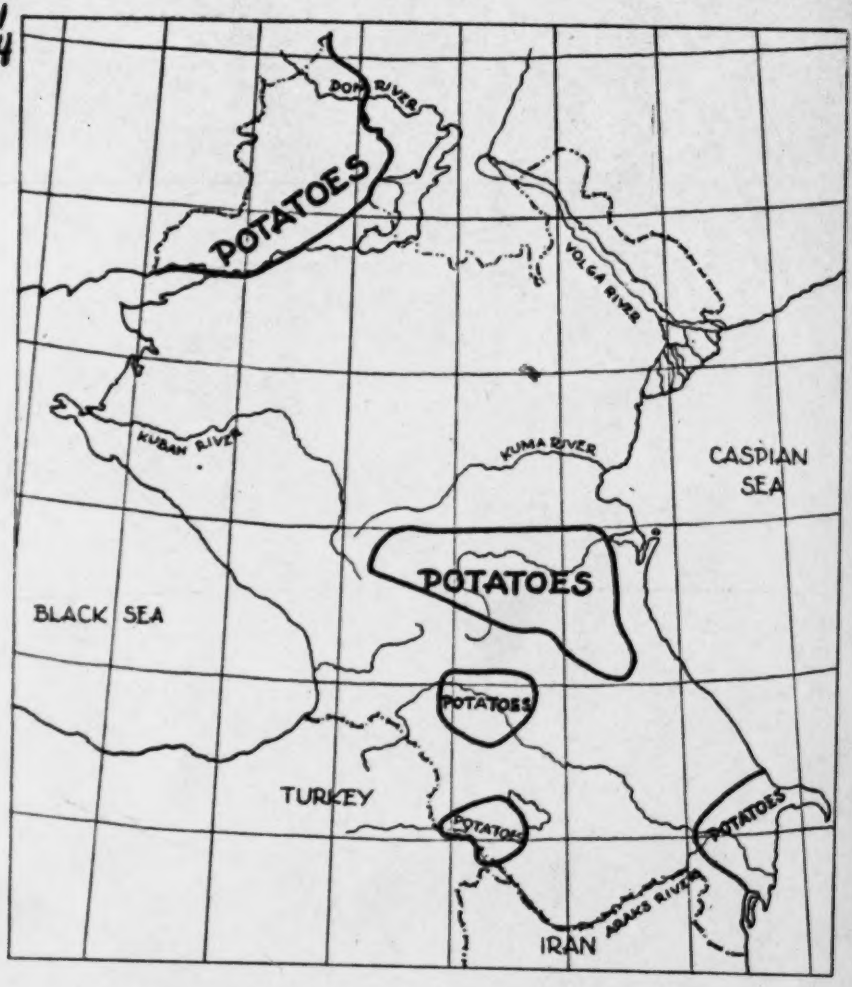

a. 7 Horticulture and Fruit-gardening

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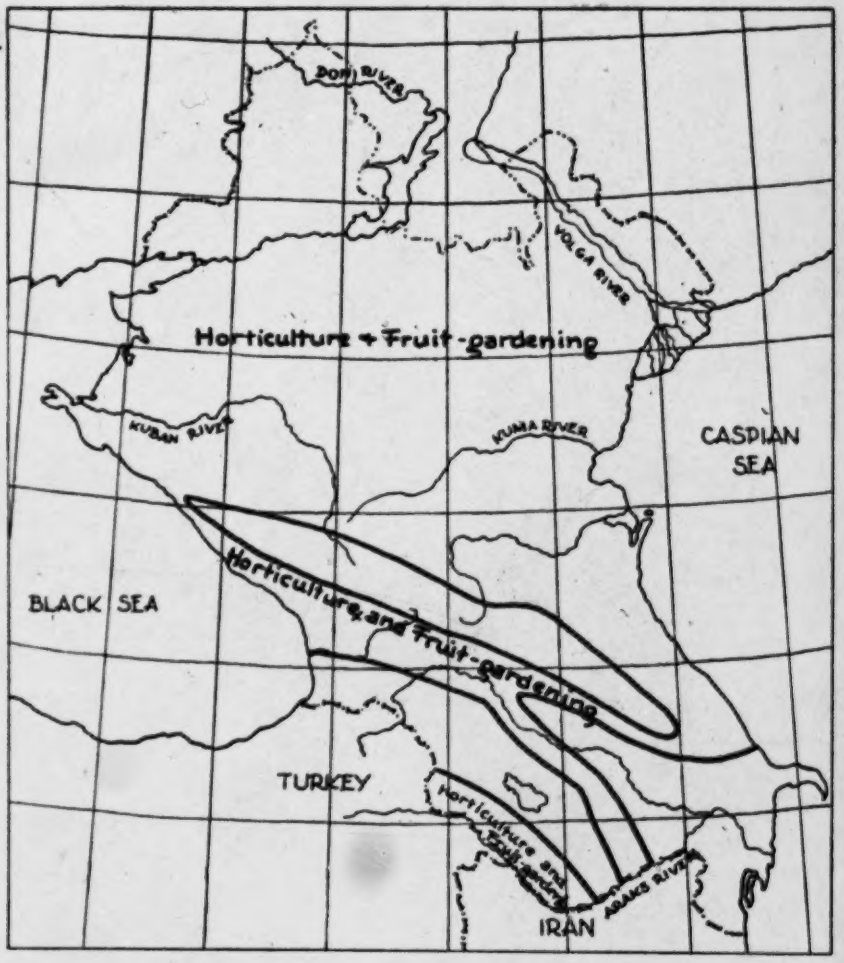

a. 15
Castor Oil Plants, Olive Trees, Peanuts, Perilla, Tung Trees

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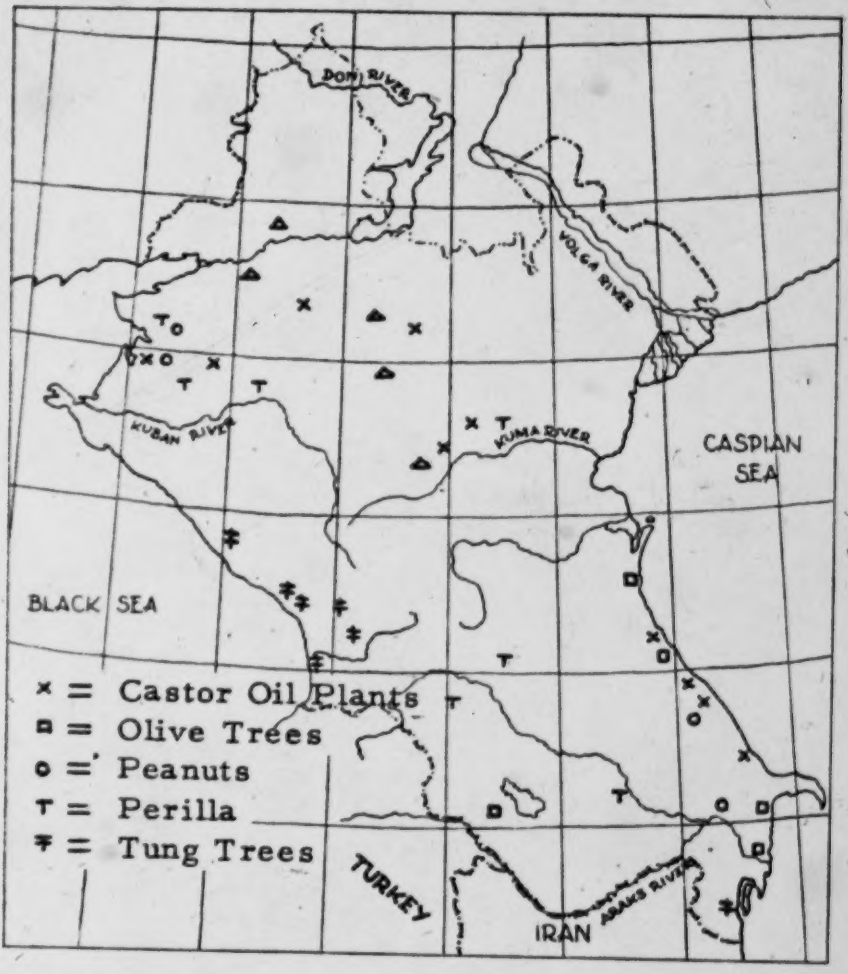

a. 16
Sunflowers, Soy Beans, Linseed Oil Flax